

Message

From: Burneson, Eric [Burneson.Eric@epa.gov]
Sent: 8/26/2016 7:15:48 PM
To: Allenbach, Becky [Allenbach.Becky@epa.gov]; Lopez-Carbo, Maria [Lopez-Carbo.Maria@epa.gov]; Wadlington, Christina [Wadlington.Christina@epa.gov]
CC: Harris, Adrienne [Harris.Adrienne@epa.gov]; Greene, Ashley [Greene.Ashley@epa.gov]; Christ, Lisa [Christ.Lisa@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: PFCs and other drinking water issues

The following is on the Q&A on the PFOA / PFOS Health Advisory Page at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>

- **I get my tap water from a private well. How can I find out if PFOA and PFOS are in my water?**

If you are concerned about the possibility of PFOA or PFOS in your drinking water and you are served by a private well, EPA recommends testing your drinking water. Laboratory analysis is necessary to determine if your water contains perfluorinated chemicals. Qualified testing labs can analyze a sample of your water to determine whether perfluorinated chemicals are present and at what concentrations. In some locations, regulators or manufacturers of PFOA or PFOS have set up programs to measure perfluorinated chemicals in groundwater. Your local water or health department or drinking water system should know if there is such a program in your area. In addition, EPA recommends that residents reach out to their local public health department or state who may be able to help provide support for testing or to seek such support from a responsible party. If no program has been established or support is not available in your area, you can pay to have independent testing done at a qualified testing lab (typical cost is several hundred dollars per sample). More information about private wells can be found here: epa.gov/privatewells.

From: Allenbach, Becky
Sent: Friday, August 26, 2016 2:54 PM
To: Lopez-Carbo, Maria <Lopez-Carbo.Maria@epa.gov>; Wadlington, Christina <Wadlington.Christina@epa.gov>
Cc: Harris, Adrienne <Harris.Adrienne@epa.gov>; Greene, Ashley <Greene.Ashley@epa.gov>; Burneson, Eric <Burneson.Eric@epa.gov>; Christ, Lisa <Christ.Lisa@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: PFCs and other drinking water issues

Thanks everyone. I am trying to find verbiage to send to a private well owner with levels over the HA...

Becky B. Allenbach, Chief
Grants and Drinking Water Protection Branch
EPA Region 4 - Atlanta
(404) 562-9687
allenbach.becky@epa.gov

From: Lopez-Carbo, Maria
Sent: Friday, August 26, 2016 2:36 PM
To: Allenbach, Becky <Allenbach.Becky@epa.gov>; Wadlington, Christina <Wadlington.Christina@epa.gov>
Cc: Harris, Adrienne <Harris.Adrienne@epa.gov>; Greene, Ashley <Greene.Ashley@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: PFCs and other drinking water issues

Becky – I looked all over and I can't find a more complete document.

I'm adding CW, AH and AG to this email to see if they have a document that maybe went out via communications.

Thanks
Maria

From: Allenbach, Becky
Sent: Thursday, August 25, 2016 6:41 PM
To: Lopez-Carbo, Maria <Lopez-Carbo.Maria@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: PFCs and other drinking water issues

Yes I guess so....

Becky B. Allenbach, Chief
Grants and Drinking Water Protection Branch
EPA Region 4 - Atlanta
(404)562-9687
allenbach.becky@epa.gov

From: Lopez-Carbo, Maria
Sent: Thursday, August 25, 2016 6:35 PM
To: Allenbach, Becky <Allenbach.Becky@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: PFCs and other drinking water issues

Do you mean the communication plan?

Sent from my iPhone

On Aug 25, 2016, at 6:29 PM, Allenbach, Becky <Allenbach.Becky@epa.gov> wrote:

It is from May not early in the year

Becky B. Allenbach, Chief
Grants and Drinking Water Protection Branch
EPA Region 4 - Atlanta
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allenbach.becky@epa.gov

From: Lopez-Carbo, Maria
Sent: Thursday, August 25, 2016 6:24 PM
To: Allenbach, Becky <Allenbach.Becky@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: PFCs and other drinking water issues

Here you go.

From: Wadlington, Christina
Sent: Wednesday, February 03, 2016 9:40 PM
To: Lopez-Carbo, Maria <Lopez-Carbo.Maria@epa.gov>; Viveiros, Edward <Viveiros.Edward@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: PFCs and other drinking water issues

Eddy, As a follow up to your phone call, Travis said that Regions can provide this to states.

Christina Wadlington
Communications Director
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Tel: 202.566.1859
Email: wadlington.christina@epa.gov

From: Loop, Travis
Sent: Monday, February 01, 2016 1:24 PM
To: Wadlington, Christina <Wadlington.Christina@epa.gov>; Schollhamer, Mary <Schollhamer.Mary@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: PFCs and other drinking water issues

Travis Loop
Director of Communications
Office of Water
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
202-870-6922
loop.travis@epa.gov

From: Loop, Travis
Sent: Monday, February 01, 2016 1:17 PM
To: PADs and Alternates <PADs_and_Alternates@epa.gov>
Cc: Purchia, Liz <Purchia.Liz@epa.gov>; Lee, Monica <Lee.Monica@epa.gov>; Grantham, Nancy <Grantham.Nancy@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: PFCs and other drinking water issues

Please use this updated Q and A. Thanks.

STATEMENT: PFOA

EPA is currently using the best science to develop a lifetime health advisory level for PFOA, which the agency expects to release in spring 2016. Lifetime health advisories serve as guidance and are benchmarks for determining if concentrations of chemicals in tap water from public utilities are safe for public consumption. They provide state, local and tribal governments with non-regulatory guidance to make decisions on a local basis in cases where a chemical is not federally regulated. When issued, the lifetime health advisory for PFOA will supersede the provisional health advisory of 400 parts per trillion for PFOA issued in 2009.

In the most recent EPA report on PFOA toxicity, which underwent independent external peer review in August 2014, the agency identified a toxicity value that would result in a lifetime health advisory level of 100 parts per trillion. Health advisories are not released until final, but in response to concerns about PFOA levels in drinking water in Hoosick Falls, NY, EPA decided to share the best available science to protect public health. While finalization of the health advisories continues, out of an abundance of caution EPA recommends that people in Hoosick Falls, NY not use water where PFOA has been found to be present at a level greater than 100 parts per trillion for drinking or cooking, and instead use bottled water. However, EPA emphasizes that we have not finalized 100 parts per trillion as the lifetime health advisory for PFOA.

Q and A

Are PFOA/PFOS harmful?

PFOA and PFOS pose potential adverse effects to human health and the environment. Studies indicate that PFOA and PFOS can cause developmental, reproductive, and other adverse effects in laboratory animals. Epidemiology studies also suggest potential toxic effects in humans.

Can PFOA and PFOS be removed from drinking water?

Yes, techniques are currently available to remove PFOA and PFOS from drinking water.

What is EPA doing to determine whether other communities have PFOA contamination in their water supplies?

EPA is currently working with communities across the U.S. to monitor for the presence of six perfluorinated compounds in drinking water, including PFOA, in accordance with EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). In 2013, EPA began posting quarterly updates of the results of this nationwide sampling effort on our website. Additionally, EPA has worked with our state partners to share results from UCMR monitoring to enable state and local decision making on how best to address these unregulated contaminants.

Current data under UCMR 3 reflecting results received as of Oct 1, 2015.

- Of 33,178 individual PFOA sample results, none are above the provisional health advisory value of 400 ppt
- Of 33,178 individual PFOA sample results, 11 (0.03%) are greater than 100 ppt
- Of 4,764 PWSs that reported PFOA results, 7 (0.1%) have results that are greater 100 ppt

For the PFOA toxicity report: <http://peerreview.versar.com/epa/pfoa/>

Learn more about EPA's regulatory determinations process: <http://www.epa.gov/ccl/basic-information-ccl-and-regulatory-determination>

For a summary of the status of UCMR3, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/third-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Travis Loop
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Office of Water
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From: Loop, Travis

Sent: Friday, January 29, 2016 5:04 PM

To: PADs and Alternates <PADs_and_Alternates@epa.gov>

Cc: Purchia, Liz <Purchia.Liz@epa.gov>; Lee, Monica <Lee.Monica@epa.gov>; Grantham, Nancy <Grantham.Nancy@epa.gov>

Subject: FW: PFCs and other drinking water issues

PADs,

Following this note from Joel to the RAs, here is our statement on the use of the best science to protect public health when it comes to PFOA. It may be that we need to build one out on PFOS next week. I'm here if you have any questions. Thanks.

STATEMENT: PFOA

EPA is currently using the best science to develop a lifetime health advisory level for PFOA, which the agency expects to release in spring 2016. Lifetime health advisories serve as guidance and are benchmarks for determining if concentrations of chemicals in tap water from public utilities are safe for public consumption. They provide state, local and tribal governments with non-regulatory guidance to make decisions on a local basis in cases where a chemical is not federally regulated. When issued, the lifetime health advisory for PFOA will supersede the provisional health advisory of 400 parts per trillion for PFOA issued in 2009.

In the most recent EPA report on PFOA toxicity, which underwent independent external peer review in August 2014, the agency identified a toxicity value that would result in a lifetime health advisory level of 100 parts per trillion. Health advisories are not released until final, but in response to concerns about PFOA levels in drinking water in Hoosick Falls, NY, EPA decided to share the best available science to protect public health. While finalization of the health advisories continues, out of an abundance of caution EPA recommends that people in Hoosick Falls, NY not use water where PFOA has been found to be present at a level greater than 100 parts per trillion for drinking or cooking, and instead use bottled water. However, EPA emphasizes that we have not finalized 100 parts per trillion as the lifetime health advisory for PFOA.

Q and A

Are PFOA/PFOS harmful?

PFOA's and PFOS, pose potential adverse effects to human health and the environment. Studies indicate that PFOA and PFOS can cause developmental, reproductive, and other adverse effects in laboratory animals. The most consistent findings from epidemiology studies are elevated serum total cholesterol levels among exposed populations with more limited findings related to low infant birth weights.

Can PFOA and PFOS be removed from drinking water?

Yes, PFOA and PFOS can be effectively removed from drinking water by implementing treatment at centralized facilities or at point-of-use locations (households & buildings). Treatment technologies proven to be effective in removing PFOA and PFOS from drinking water include activated carbon adsorption, reverse osmosis, and ion exchange.

What is EPA doing to determine whether other communities have PFOA contamination in their water supplies?

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, EPA is requiring many water systems to monitor for six perfluorinated compounds, including PFOA. As part of this process, EPA issued an approved analytical method that assured accurate and consistent measurement of these contaminants in drinking water. In 2013, EPA began posting quarterly updates of the results of analysis of drinking water samples collected in accordance with the UCMR 3. Monitoring occurs through December 2015, and data are expected to be reported to EPA through the summer of 2016. EPA has worked with our state partners to share results from UCMR monitoring to enable state and local decision making on how best to address these unregulated contaminants.

Current data under UCMR 3 reflecting results received as of Oct 1, 2015.

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Learn more about EPA's regulatory determinations process: <http://www.epa.gov/ccl/basic-information-ccl-and-regulatory-determination>

For a summary of the status of UCMR3, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/third-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Travis Loop
Director of Communications
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From: Beauvais, Joel

Sent: Friday, January 29, 2016 9:53 AM

To: Regional Administrators <RegionalAdministrators@epa.gov>

Cc: Rupp, Mark <Rupp.Mark@epa.gov>; Fritz, Matthew <Fritz.Matthew@epa.gov>; Grevatt, Peter <Grevatt.Peter@epa.gov>; Southerland, Elizabeth <Southerland.Elizabeth@epa.gov>; Shapiro, Mike <Shapiro.Mike@epa.gov>; Gilinsky, Ellen <Gilinsky.Ellen@epa.gov>; Loop, Travis <Loop.Travis@epa.gov>; Burke, Thomas <Burke.Thomas@epa.gov>

Subject: PFCs and other drinking water issues

Colleagues - I understand there was some discussion on the RA call yesterday regarding Region 2's recent public communications related to PFOA in drinking water. I know that several other Regions are dealing with related PFC issues, and would like to get key staff together to provide some context and guidance to the Regions.

I have asked my staff to set up a call with the Regional Water Division Directors next week to discuss the new Health Advisory for PFOS and PFOA that we hope to finalize in the next couple months and issues that may arise in the interim. In the interim, Travis Loop will be reaching out separately to provide your PADs with information and guidance on this. The WDD call next week will also provide an opportunity for OW and the WDDs to discuss issues with the Lead and Copper Rule that are getting increased attention in light of Flint.

If you have questions or concerns in the interim, please contact me. I recognize that communication on some of these issues has been challenging but ask for your consideration. The situation in Flint is generating an extraordinary level of attention, is moving very fast, and is demanding a tremendous amount of focus from me and key OW managers and staff. As we do that work, we are doing our best to continue to provide you with the support and communication you need on other issues. Thanks in advance.

Joel